

Book Reviews

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THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY: BY HENRY DYER.*

It is recognized now, almost universally, that the question of the organization of labor is the most serious problem with which our modern civilization has to deal. The unparalleled extent to which recent inventions of science have been applied to methods of production has brought about changes that affect the fundamental structure of society, and that are, in their results, as revolutionary as they are far-reaching. In the present condition of affairs nothing is of deeper significance than the complete helplessness of the attitude displayed by all classes of society toward the solution of the most vital questions of the day. For it is by no means among the laboring classes alone that the spirit of dissatisfaction with the existing social condition prevails; rich and poor alike protest against the injustice of the extremes of extravagant luxury and hideous, grinding poverty that are met with on every side—rich and poor alike are unable to suggest a remedy. Political economists and philanthropists, while denying the practicability or the advantage of the many visionary schemes for the reconstruction of society that are constantly brought forward, are forced, nevertheless, to confess themselves as

powerless to cope with existing economic conditions as are, they consider, the anarchists and the socialists.

It would be idle to deny that the public conscience is becoming thoroughly awakened and that the present era, though often compared with the days of the decadence of the Roman Empire, is far rather one of regeneration and reconstruction. That there has been a steady increase in the growth of the altruistic spirit has been pointed out clearly by many of the writers of the day, and it is realized most keenly, perhaps, by the public at large, not alone from the multitude of philanthropic enterprises with which we are besieged daily, but also and more especially from the wide-spread sympathy that attends the hopeless and unavailing contests on the part of the trade-unions against the gigantic corporations. For though society is tending more and more to group itself into the two great classes represented by capital and labor, the lines of demarcation are too indistinct and the crossing and recrossing between the classes too frequent to permit of anything like the old condition of "status" being recognized, and there is, in consequence, between the two a sym-

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pathy that is the most hopeful feature of our modern democracy.

Yet, strong as this sympathy may be, the evil of the present situation and the uselessness of anything but systematized action based upon a more scientific study of economic conditions than has yet been attempted, is realized very keenly both by writers of social theory and by practical workers in philanthropy. And it is being recognized more and more that any really well-constructed sociology must be based fundamentally upon not only ethical but also and more especially upon physical and biological laws. Yet it is only in the most recent years that the development in these sciences has been such as to render possible a thorough study of social conditions.

It is this need that Mr. Henry Dyer has realized and has attempted to fill in his work on the evolution of industry, which is now in press and which will be published very shortly. Commencing with an introductory chapter upon the applications of natural laws to those of economics, he traces the development of industry from the conditions of its earliest environment to the time of its corporate and state regulations, as evidenced in the Merchant and Craft Guilds. He then approaches the subject of its evolution into individual industry, and the necessary separation into the monopolies on the one hand and the trade unions on the other. He discusses the results of the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the influence of trade unions on legislation. He takes up the questions of the economic position of women and their work; of co-operation, both in its development and its results; of municipal control and modern state control, and their relations to socialism. He devotes special attention to industrial training and to economic and civic education, and to the modern industrial guilds. In conclusion, he sums up the results of his study in a chapter on industrial integration, in which he discusses

such disputed points as the sphere of trade unions and of co-operation; the limits and nature of collectivism and sphere of legislation; the future of the individual and of individualism; local integration, and international relations.

How far Mr. Dyer has succeeded in his attempt must be decided by each reader for himself; his motives and design in the book are well set forth in the preface, from which we quote as follows:

"Goethe prophesied that the great problems of the end of the nineteenth century would be the organization of mechanical industry, and the social and economic questions connected therewith. This prophecy has been abundantly fulfilled. The disputes and struggles connected with labor, and the conditions of the poorest classes of the community, have directed the attention of many thoughtful men and women to the social and economic problems of the day, and in all parts of the world these are presenting themselves to educationists, social reformers, politicians and statesmen, as the matters which, above all others, are urgently demanding careful study and investigation. M. de Laveleye put the dominant thought into words when he said: 'The message of the eighteenth century to man was, "Thou shalt cease to be the slaves of nobles and despots who oppress thee: thou art free and sovereign." But the problem of our times is, "It is a grand thing to be free and sovereign, but how is it that the sovereign often starves? How is it that those who are held to be the source of power often cannot, even by hard work, provide themselves with the necessities of life?"'

"From a survey of the chief conditions of industry which have been brought about by the great development of machinery and of the applications of science, it is evident that the present century is, in a large sense, a probationary epoch, an era of beginnings. Indeed, it is not at all a question of whether the

existing social order shall be changed, but of how the inevitable change shall be made. For ages the soil was being cleared, ploughed, and harrowed, and for the past century the seed has been springing up, and in some cases coming to maturity before men were properly prepared to take advantage of it. The results have been that, while great advances have been made, there has been great turmoil in social conditions, and strife and stress in industrial relations, and we are now face to face with many problems of a very difficult nature.

"The whole field of economics, education, and even of religion, has been revolutionized, and these have reacted on social conditions. Hence have arisen the demands of labor for a larger share of its products, and for their more equable distribution. It is long since Carlyle pointed out that 'this that they call "Organizing of Labor" is, if well understood, the problem of the whole future for all who will in future pretend to govern men,' but it is only now that politicians are beginning to recognize that it is the most important piece of work which lies immediately before them. Like the Bishop of Durham, I believe 'that the unique heritage which we enjoy, containing as it does the common enjoyment of the highest forces for inspiring and disciplining a generous character, not only prepare us to face the problem of the organization of industry as a fellowship of service, but lays on us the obligation of doing so. The life of nations is a mission no less than the life of men, and unless the teaching of history misleads us, this is part of the mission of England. May the will answer to the call. Men, upon the whole, are what they can be—nations what they would.'

"The modern industrial community is a very complicated organism, and the interaction of cause and effect takes place in a way which is not easy to follow, either in fact or in thought. Hence the

necessity for the careful study of the various factors of the problems involved, and for the elimination, as far as possible, of all disturbing elements. It is necessary to educate the democracy in the duties and rights of citizenship, so that their political action may be that of patriots and not of partisans. Too often men and women become social and political reformers and philanthropists because they have been caught by a cry of suffering or an urgent plea of wrongs to be righted; but they have seldom formed any adequate idea of the complexity of problems with which they attempt to deal, or of the delicacy of the social machine on which they depend. If these problems are to be solved in a satisfactory manner, all their factors must be taken into account, and the different aspects fully considered.

"Hitze, in his suggestive book on social questions, has truly said that the problem of the day is, 'To find a social organization corresponding to the modern conditions of production, as the social organization of the Middle Ages corresponded with the simple conditions of production then existing both in town and country;' and it is this problem in its industrial aspects of which I have attempted to indicate what I believe to be the nature of the solution. Both history and science show us that social and economic changes to be permanent must be gradual, and fitted to the mental and moral conditions of the people. I believe, therefore, that the solution of the problem I have mentioned will not be brought about by a revolution, or a brand-new organization, but by the evolution of movements at present going on, and by the development of intellectual and moral training.

"In the following pages I have attempted to estimate the value of the various factors in the industrial problem, and to co-ordinate or integrate their effective components, so as to be able to form some idea of the resulting organization.

The limits which have been placed to the size of the book have prevented anything like a complete analysis or description of the different elements in the labor movement; all that has been attempted has been a very brief outline of their most distinctive features. General readers have neither time nor patience for minute accounts, and moreover it is not desirable that a survey of the whole question should be overburdened with details. The historical and economic aspects of the different parts of the subject have been dealt with in a very brief manner, and reference must be made to special works for particulars of their development. The object kept in view has been to show that the various parts of the labor movement have common components, and that they are developing an organization of industry which will meet the conditions necessary for efficiency, and for the welfare of the community.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION: BY BENJAMIN KIDD.

"While this book was being written, and down to the date of its publication," writes Mr. Kidd, in a very characteristic article on his own work in the *Nineteenth Century*, "it was the opinion of the writer that the view of social development therein put forward could not, in the nature of things, receive any criticism on its merits at the present time, and that its reception from the professional exponents of knowledge must necessarily be hostile. Notwithstanding the favorable reception the book appears to have received, I am of the opinion that this estimate will prove to be not far from correct. What has really happened is that the book has been received with favor by that large outside world in which the social instincts are strong and deep, and which has recognized in it an echo of its own experience and a justification of much which it had always felt and known to be true, despite authoritative statements to the contrary from recognized leaders

"While I cannot hope to have pleased all my critics either as regards my treatment of the subject or the results at which I have arrived, the book will have served its purpose if it has helped individual thought, and indicated the manner in which social problems should be studied before changes in administration and legislation are attempted. I have, however, not been so anxious to give, in a dogmatic manner, my own opinions, as to show the tendency of thought among those who are studying the problems connected with labor, and who may be considered authorities regarding them. At the same time it must be remembered that the organization of labor is only one element, although no doubt a very important one, in the more general problem of the organization of society, which I shall consider in another volume."

of thought. But I do not hide from myself that from this class, equally with the other, no searching criticism is to be expected."

To a certain extent Mr. Kidd is undoubtedly right. The success of his book is by no means due to the praise of professional critics; it has won its way into the heart of the people, solely upon its own merits. That it needed only to be known in order to be appreciated is made evident by the fact that, though for the first three months its sales were exceedingly small, they have from that time forward steadily increased. The book has gone through edition after edition until the original plates have been entirely worn out: even the new paper-covered edition of 11,000 copies, which has just been issued, was entirely exhausted by advance orders before the day of its publication.

That the book is a popular success is undoubted, yet it has, nevertheless, been

received with the greatest favor by the reviewers, and it has been noticed at length by every paper of any importance throughout the country. Whatever criticisms have been made upon it, lack of interest has not been among them, and however unable critics have been to accept all of Mr. Kidd's conclusions, they are all agreed in characterizing it as one of the most important contributions to sociology made in recent years.

"Since the publication of the first volume of Buckle's *History of Civilization*," writes Mr. Haseltine in the *New York Sun*, "no attempt to define the cause of human progress has excited so much attention as this work." "Now, finally," declares the *New York Times*, "there is a basis on which to begin the science of sociology, hitherto non-existent. For, though there is a vast sociological literature, with all of history and all of metaphysics as merely departments of it, and almost innumerable would-be and often so-called sociologists, the science of society is yet unwritten. In the chronology of that science, 1894 will hereafter be known as the Year One, and Mr. Kidd's book as Volume One in its bibliography."

In the *Educational Review* Professor Nicholas Murray Butler writes:—"It is a striking contribution to society's knowledge of itself. In a sense it is economic; in a deeper sense it is philosophical. However classed, it is a book that thoughtful men and women will be glad to read and reflect upon." And again: "I wish to emphasize most strongly my sense of the importance of Mr. Kidd's book, and my conviction that it demands and will repay careful study on the part of students of social phenomena." In the *Political Science Quarterly* Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, declares it to be an interesting and stimulating book. "It will make a great many people," he says, "do more serious thinking in sociology than they have ever done before." The *Post-graduate and Wooster*

Quarterly writes: "It is a book of high aim and of profound significance and has deservedly attracted great attention. It is earnestly written and clearly. It is broad in foundation and progressive in method."

The *Toronto Globe* declares it to be one of the notable books of the century; the *Boston Home Journal* pronounces it one of the most valuable contributions that have been made to a thorough discussion of the social problems of the day; the *Philadelphia Press* describes it as "a work of true philosophic insight and value,—a luminous study which is always as interesting as it is dispassionate." The *San Francisco Chronicle* calls it "interesting and suggestive, but a trifle startling in some of its conclusions, clear in reasoning, ripe in knowledge, and beyond all things extremely bold and frank in statement."

The *Boston Journal* declares that Mr. Kidd has thrown light on a dark question and has defined the true underlying principle of social organization. "A book of this kind and quality," writes the *Providence Journal*, "cannot be read without great interest from the light, which it throws on a great many disputed problems, and the originality of its thought will make a valuable contribution to social study," "*Social Evolution*," asserts *The Literary World*, "is one of the most original and stimulating books we have met with for a long time, and we look with confidence for further and riper discussion of social problems from this able hand." The *Literary Digest* pronounces it "a remarkable work, which deserves careful reading and consideration." The *Philadelphia Record* says: "There is scarcely a page which is not full of suggestion regarding the social problem, and the volume unquestionably marks a turning point in the social controversy." The *Chicago Inter Ocean* calls it "a very important contribution to the literature of the time." The *Boston Herald* declares it to be "the first

serious and continuous application of the principle of evolution to the order of human society which has yet been made." And, after enthusiastically praising the book, ends, "it is undoubtedly the ablest book on social development that has been published for a long time."

The *Milwaukee Sentinel* characterizes it as a remarkable work. "In it," it asserts, "the whole process of social evolution is considered in a new light. Based upon fundamental premises, its arguments are broadly scientific, while its logic and lucidity are such as to commend its conclusions to the most thoughtful attention." *Public Opinion* pronounces it a remarkable contribution to the question of social evolution, continuing: "There is a convincing weight to every sentence. The work is a most eminent one in all qualities of expression, and contains the power of genuine and far-reaching thought." *The Chautauquan* describes it as "notable alike for originality and breadth, philosophical reasoning and literary attractiveness."

"It is the boldest and most successful attempt yet on record," writes the *Toronto Globe*, "to reconcile for all time the hoary adversaries, science and religion. Materialistic as it may appear superficially, it is yet the most convincing plea ever addressed to science in proof of a spiritual nature in humankind." And the religious papers have not been slow in discerning the opportunity offered them by this book, and the importance to them of the theories brought forward in it. Very few of them accept unreservedly Mr. Kidd's statements, but they are all agreed in finding in his book the strongest argument for a revealed religion that has ever before been made from the point of view of an evolutionist.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York, in his address before the Annual Convention, said: "*Social Evolution*, by Mr. Benjamin Kidd, is a remarkable book,

which I desire to commend to the careful consideration of every one to whom I now speak." The Rev. James O. S. Huntington, O.H.C., in an impassioned address published in *St. Andrew's Cross*, refers to Mr. Kidd's book in the most enthusiastic manner. "Now, at last," he declares, "a voice has spoken, in utterances the significance of which cannot well be overrated and still less can be misunderstood. Perhaps I can say enough," continues Father Huntington, "to whet the interest of Brotherhood men to read him for themselves, as they must do if they want to make effective use of the implements for extending the kingdom of Christ that he puts into their hands." President Alvah Hoey, of the Newton Theological Institution, writes in the *Watchman*: "This work is worthy of more than usual attention, both for the vigor of its style and the importance of its thought. We have read the book with the interest which the able treatment of a great theme inspires."

The *North-Western Christian Advocate* calls it "an epoch-making book;" the *Christian Intelligencer*, while unwilling to assent to the main position held by Mr. Kidd, admits that "his book is a loud challenge to infidels on scientific grounds and cannot but work good in the long-run;" and *The Churchman* declares: "Those who wish to follow the Bishop of Durham's advice to his clergy—'to think over the questions of socialism, to discuss them with one another reverently and patiently, but not to improvise hasty judgments'—will find a most admirable introduction in Mr. Kidd's book on social evolution. It is this because it not merely contains a comprehensive view of the very wide field of human progress, but is packed with suggestive thoughts for interpreting it aright. . . . We hope that the same clear and well-balanced judgment that has given us this helpful essay will not stay here, but give us further guidance as to the principles which ought to govern right thinking on this the ques-

tion of the day. We heartily commend this really valuable study to every student of the perplexing problems of socialism."

The Outlook writes: "This is one of those volumes of rare merit which occasionally, but only occasionally, appear, to change the aspect of a current discussion by giving to the sympathetic reader a new point of view." And *The Independent*: "The volume owes much of its success to its noble tone, its clear and delightful style, and to the very great pleasure the reader experiences as he is

conducted through the strong, dignified, and courteous discussion. From a scientific point of view it is the most important contribution recently made to biological sociology."

And so the comments run. From every side come evidences that the success of *Social Evolution* is due preëminently to the fact that it not only deals with the most important questions of the day, but that to many it offers the first satisfactory solution of them that they have ever known.

Notes and Announcements

BALZAC's letters to Mme. Hanska are to be published soon in book form.

MACMILLAN & CO. are about to publish the text of Mr. J. Comyns Carr's new Lyceum play, *King Arthur*.

COUNT TOLSTOI has just finished another work, which is called *Priceless Wealth and All the Trouble Attached to It*.

M. KOROLENKO, the Russian novelist, who visited America in 1893, is about to publish a volume of his impressions of travel.

MR. HENRY JAMES has nearly ready for publication a new volume of short stories, to be published by Macmillan & Co.

The Way of a Maid is the attractive title of Mrs. Katharine Tynan Hinkson's first novel, which will be published this spring.

PRESIDENT HYDE of Bowdoin will have ready early in April his work *Social Theology*, to be published by Macmillan & Co.

A TRANSLATION of Madame Blanc's notes on *The Condition of Woman in the United States* will soon be issued by Roberts Bros.

A NEW edition of Professor Goldwin Smith's *Oxford and her Colleges* will be illustrated with photographs of the various buildings.

MACMILLAN & CO. will publish immediately *Troubadours and Courts of Love*, by J. F. Rowbotham. The volume is the first one of the new "Social England" series.

PROFESSOR CHARLES HERBERT THURBER, of Colgate University, has been appointed to take charge of the classes in Pedagogy at the University of Chicago during the summer session.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's new novel, *The Story of Bessie Costrell*, will run as a serial both in America and on the other side, and will be published by Macmillan & Co. in book form in May.

THE next volume in the "New Irish Library" will be *The Story of Early Gaelic Literature to the Close of the Danish Period*, by Dr. Douglas Hyde.

MACMILLAN & CO. are now prepared to supply all the publications of the American Economic Association, for which in future they act as publishers.

THE third volume of Miss Wormeley's translations of Molière, containing *Les Femmes Savantes* and *Le Malade Imaginaire*, will be issued this month by Roberts Brothers.

MACMILLAN & CO. announce *Recollections of a Military Life*, by General Sir John Adye, G.C.B.R.A., late Governor of Gibraltar. The book will be fully illustrated by the author.

MR. BALFOUR's book, *The Foundations of Belief*, published by Longmans, Green & Co., is already in its second edition. The first edition comprised 3000 copies.

PROF. WEISMANN has written an introduction to the German translation of Mr. Kidd's *Social Evolution*, which is to be published immediately by Herr Fischer, of Jena.

M. ZOLA's *La Débâcle* has been brought within suitable limits and annotated by Professor Wells of the University of the South for Heath's Modern Language Series.

DODD, MEAD & CO. announce *The Women of the United States*, by M. C. de Varigny, who for many years was in the French consular service in this country.

THE next volume to be issued in Macmillan & Co.'s series of reprints of the first edition of Charles Dickens' novels will be *Bleak House*. It will contain all the original illustrations.

THE J. B. Lippincott Co. announce *Midsummer Night's Dream* in the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, prepared by Horace Howard Furness; and *Lives of the Astronomers*, by Robert S. Ball, author of *In Starry Realms*.

THE next volumes in the series of "English Men of Action" will be *DunDonald*, written by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue; and *Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde*, by Mr. Archibald Forbes.

THE eleventh edition of Mrs. Ward's *Marcella* is published in one volume, uniform with *Robert Elsmere* and *David Grieve*. A paper edition is also published, which forms the first issue in *Macmillan's Novelists' Library*.

THE letters from Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, which will run through the year as a serial in *Temple Bar*, will be published by Macmillan & Co. in two volumes in style uniform with their edition of his letters already published.

MR. GEORGE CURZON, M.P., has undertaken to write the introduction to the reprint of Morier's *Hajji Baba*, which is to appear in Macmillan & Co.'s new series of "Illustrated Standard Novels." Miss Edgeworth's *Parents' Assistant* will, it is announced, be included in this series.

MACMILLAN & CO. will publish a new and popular edition of *Madonna's Child*, by Alfred Austin, which was first pub-

lished in 1872. It will contain a prose preface, and a portrait of the author.

THE volumes of the *Temple Shakespeare* published during the present month are *Richard II.* and the first and second parts of *Henry IV.*, and then, so as not to break the trilogy, the three parts of *Henry VI.* will be published next month, and *Henry V.* and *Richard III.* in May.

DR. MACLEAR's well-known manuals *First Communion* and *The Order of Confirmation* have been revised for use in the United States by Rev. Samuel Hart, Professor in Trinity College, Hartford, and will be published together in one volume, by Macmillan & Co.

ROBERTS BROS. announce translations of the two works *Mariana* and *The Son of Don Juan* by Don José Echegaray, who as mathematician, poet, dramatist, orator, cabinet minister, civil engineer, lecturer in political economy and in natural science, is one of the most remarkable figures in Spanish history.

THE deaths are announced of Mr. Hole, the originator of village libraries, and the author of *A History of Mechanics' Institutes* and other works; of Mr. Gayarré of New Orleans, the author of a French history of Louisiana; and of Professor Opel, well known by his monographs on the history of Denmark and North Germany in the seventeenth century.

NO. VI of *The Portfolio* is devoted to the life and works of Frederick Walker, the gifted young artist who is mentioned with such warm enthusiasm by Du Maurier in *Trilby*, and who is the supposed original of "Little Billee." The monograph is profusely illustrated both in the text and by full-page plates in photographic of Walker's most representative sketches and paintings.

THE eleventh edition of Kidd's *Social Evolution*, published by Macmillan & Co., in paper covers at 25 cents, will be a novelty in that it is a really cheap edition for the general public. It is worthy of note that this edition contains the author's latest revisions and an entirely new preface not to be found in any pirated edition.

MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN will publish her first long story through Stone & Kimball. It is a society novel, and is to bear the title *A Sawdust Doll*. The same firm have in the press another

society novel, by Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, entitled *Two Women and a Fool*, and a book by Miss Lilian Bell, the author of *Love Affairs of an Old Maid*, entitled *A Little Sister of the Wilderness*.

By offering new professorships of political economy, history, and mathematics, the friends of Barnard College have secured admission for their women students to the Columbia School of Political Science, in the face of a previous refusal. Professor John B. Clark, author of *The Science of Wealth*, has accepted the political economy professorship.

AN interesting work, to be published shortly, is "*The Universities and the Social Problem: an Account of the University Settlements in East London*," edited by John M. Knapp, of Oxford House, Bethnal Green. The work will have an introductory chapter on Settlements in England and America, by Sir John Gorst, Bart., M.P., and a dozen papers on different aspects of the work by Canon Barnett, Percy Alden, Cyril Jackson, and other well-known writers.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce for publication early in March a work entitled "*The Armenian Crisis—The Massacre of 1894; its Antecedents and Significance*." With a consideration of some of the factors that enter into this phase of the Eastern Question." By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A.

A WORK on *Agriculture, Practical and Scientific*, by Professor James Muir, the Yorkshire College, Leeds, is about to be published by Macmillan & Co. In this book Professor Muir limits himself to the consideration of the soil, its improvement and management, and the cultivation of farm crops.

A NEW volume will soon be added to the "American History Series" of the Scribners. It has been written by Gen. Francis A. Walker, and, under the title, *The Making of the Nation*, deals with the period from the close of the Revolution to the end of the second administration of Madison.

MACMILLAN & Co. are preparing a new uniform edition in six volumes of Rudyard Kipling's most popular works. It will include, together with fresh material, his *Plain Tales from the Hills*, *Life's Handicap*, *The Naulahka*, *The Light that Failed*, *Soldiers Three* and

Other Stories, and *Under the Deodars and Other Stories*.

HENRY NORMAN'S book on *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East* is an effort to "cast the horoscope of the Far East, mingling travel and studies, adventure and information, tales and statistics, fancy and fact." Four maps will be printed and sixty illustrations.

D. C. HEATH & Co. have just published a second edition of an interesting study of *The Psychology of Childhood*, by Frederick Tracy, B.A., Ph.D., Lecture in Philosophy in the University of Toronto, with an introduction by Professor G. Stanley Hall of Clark University.

ROBERTS BROS. announce in their "Keynote Series,"—the last volume of which was Grant Allen's *Woman Who Did*,—*Women's Tragedies*, by H. D. Lowry; *The Bohemian Girl and Other Stories*, by Henry Harland; *At the First Corner and Other Stories*, by H. B. Marriott Watson; *A Volume of Stories*, by Ella D'Arcy; *At the Relion Arms*, by Evelyn Sharp; *The Girl from the Farm*, by Gertrude Dix; and *The Mirror of Music*, by Stanley V. Makower.

A NEW series of Saga translations, to be issued under the title of "The Northern Library," is announced by Macmillan & Co. Several volumes are already arranged for, and the first of them will be a rendering by the Rev. John Sephton of *The Saga of King Olaf Trygvason*. This will be succeeded by *The Faereyninga Saga* and *The Ambales Saga*, translated respectively by Professor York Powell and Mr. Israel Gollancz.

THE March *Bibelot*, Mr. Mosher's dainty little periodical, issued at Portland, is devoted to John Addington Symonds' translation of mediæval Latin students' songs; and the April number will consist of a discourse of Marcus Aurelius.

MACMILLAN & Co., who have begun the reissue, in four monthly volumes, of Mr. H. E. Watts's translation of *Don Quixote*, will continue this in July with a *Life of Cervantes*, wholly recast and almost entirely rewritten. This will have for frontispiece a reproduction of the bust supposed to represent Cervantes in Cacheco's picture at Seville; and also an exhaustive bibliography of Cervantes and his translators.

GINN & Co. have in press *Gibbon's Memoirs*, edited, with an introduction and notes, by Oliver Farrar Emerson, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Philology in Cornell University, which have been inaccessible in an accurate, annotated edition of moderate cost. The introduction will be devoted to the *Memoirs* as a specimen of eighteenth-century prose, and to the style of Gibbon. In the notes will be explained briefly the many allusions which would be obscure without elucidation.

The Great Frozen Land, by Mr. Frederick G. Jackson, is a narrative of adventurous journeyings among the Samoyads in the far North during 1893-94. It will be published by Macmillan & Co., who have also nearly ready a new novel by Mrs. Andrew Dean, entitled *The Grass-hoppers*; *Haunted by Posterity*, by W. Earl Hodgson; and *A Japanese Marriage*, by Douglas Sladen.

MR. ZANGWILL is one of the most prominent figures in the English world of letters, and yet up to now his masterpiece, *Children of the Ghetto*, has been practically inaccessible to the general public. Published semi-privately, it has been hard to obtain, even at a large price; and it is therefore a matter for distinct congratulation that Macmillan & Co. will issue a new edition of it, in one volume. Crude in parts as the book may be, no one that has ever read it will deny its right to be classed among the most fascinating, the most vivid and impressive works of this last quarter of the century.

PROFESSOR JOHN STUART BLACKIE died in Edinburgh on March 2, at the age of eighty-five. He was one of the famous group of men born in 1809. For eleven years he occupied a chair in an Aberdeen college, and for thirty years thereafter taught Greek at the University of Edinburgh. His publications were numerous, ranging from classical philology to philosophy, literary criticism, and poetical translations. Of recent years he has been noted among the champions of the modern Greek language as an introduction to the ancient.

D. APPLETON & Co. will publish shortly a romance of royalty, entitled *Majesty*, by Louis Couperus. A foreign critic remarks that there have been few literary efforts in the field of royal portraiture so striking as the work of Couperus, which is an extraordinarily vivid romance of autocratic imperialism.

The Principles of Sociology, by Franklin H. Giddings, formerly of Bryn Mawr College, and at present Professor of Sociology at Columbia, is now promised definitely for the early fall. This work has been awaited most eagerly, and it will differ from all previous treatises on sociology in its rigorous exclusion of topics that fall properly within such other social sciences as political economy, public law, and the theory of the state, and in its systematic organization of the facts and principles that are strictly sociological.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have just published *As Others Saw Him*, a retrospect, A.D. 54; *Out of the East*, reveries and studies in New Japan, by Lafcadio Hearn; *The Plays of Shakespeare*, founded on 'literary forms, by Henry J. Ruggles; *A Satchel Guide*, for the vacation tourist in Europe, edition for 1895 carefully revised to date; *Miss Bagg's Secretary*, by Clara Louise Burnham; and *Dragon's Teeth*, a novel by Eca de Queiros, translated from the Portuguese by Mary J. Serrano, in the "Riverside Paper Series."

MACMILLAN & Co. have decided to issue in their "Eversley Series" a uniform edition of the following works by the late Sir John Seeley: *Ecce Homo*, *Natural Religion*, *The Expansion of England*, and *Lectures and Essays*. To the miscellaneous works of Dean Church in the same series will be added a selection from his more important contributions to the *Guardian*, and also, by the courtesy of Messrs. Longman, the volume on *The Beginnings of the Middle Ages*, which the Dean contributed to the well-known series of "Epochs of Modern History."

MACMILLAN & Co. announce the issue every month of a selection from their best works in fiction, under the title of "Macmillan's Novelists' Library." They will be in paper covers, and will commence in April with Mrs. Ward's *Marcella*, to be followed with *Santi Ilario*, by F. Marion Crawford; *The Naulahka*, by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier; *The History of David Grieve*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward; *Grania*, by Hon. Emily Lawless; *Mr. Isaacs*, by F. Marion Crawford; *The Delectable Duck*, by "Q"; *The Stickit Minister*, by S. R. Crockett; *A Strange Elopement*, by W. Clark Russell; *The Last Touches*, by Mrs. Clifford; *A Tale of a Lonely Par-*

ish, by F. Marion Crawford; *Miss Stuart's Legacy*, by Mrs. Steel.

GINN & Co. will publish in the early fall *An Introduction to the Study of Literary Criticism*, by Charles Mills Gayley, A.B., Professor of English Literature in the University of California, and Fred Newton Scott, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Michigan. Consulting the needs both of special students of criticism and of those who desire a working basis for the critical study of literature, this work aims to cover, in a helpful way, the whole field of literary theory. The plan of each chapter embraces (1) a discussion of such problems as the topic in hand presents for consideration; (2) a comprehensive bibliography, with critical commentary on each important reference; (3) suggestions for special investigation.

In the publications of the University of Pennsylvania (Series of Philology, Literature, and Archæology) Ginn & Co. have Volume III in preparation. It will include *Assyriaca*, by Herman V. Hilprecht, Professor of Assyrian; *A Primer of Mayan Hieroglyphics*, by Daniel G. Brinton, Professor of American Archæology; *The Rhymes of Gower's Confessio Amantis*, by Morton W. Easton, Professor of English and Comparative Philology; and *Social Changes in the Sixteenth Century as Reflected in Contemporary Literature*, by Edward P. Cheyney, Assistant Professor of History.

A VERY interesting book on *The History of the Fan* is in course of preparation, and will be published by Macmillan & Co. It will consist of chapters on the history of the fan, and on fan-painting, by Miss M. A. Flory; and one on fan-collecting, by Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones. It will be illustrated with pictures of many fans reproduced by Mr. Bierstadt by the artotype process, some from photographs, but the majority from the original fans, belonging to such well-known collections as those of Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, news of whose death came on March 5, was born in 1810. He entered the Indian army, and served in Bombay and Persia for a number of years. His studies of Cuneiform began during these years, and his first decipherments were published in 1838. In 1856 he retired from the Indian service, and returned to England to re-

ceive all sorts of honors from the scientific world. His subsequent life was that of a scholar, a statesman, and a diplomatist combined. His baronetcy dates from 1891. Of his many claims to remembrance, his interpretation of Cuneiform is probably the greatest.

MACMILLAN & Co. have in an advanced state of preparation a new edition of Wordsworth, edited by Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews. It will probably occupy sixteen volumes of the well-known "Eversley Series," and contain not only the poems, but the prose works, and also the letters both of the poet and his sister, and the journals of Dorothy Wordsworth. Besides full notes, many of which will be entirely new, the edition will contain a fresh life of the poet, a critical estimate of his work, and a bibliography of British, American, and Continental editions. Each volume will contain a portrait and a vignette representing some place specially associated with Wordsworth or his family. Several volumes are already in the press, and an instalment, at any rate, may be expected in the course of the year.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE is putting together a new volume of poems, which Mr. John Lane will issue under the title of "*Robert Louis Stevenson: an Elegy, and other Poems, mainly personal.*" This volume will have an etched title-page by Mr. D. Y. Cameron, with a vignette portrait of Stevenson. Mr. Le Gallienne has also another work in preparation, which will be published in the near future. It is a collection of reviews and criticisms which he has contributed to the newspapers since 1891, and will be issued in two volumes, under the title of *Retrospective Reviews: a Literary Log, 1891-1895*. Mr. Le Gallienne's *English Poems*, which is now out of print, is to be issued in a fourth revised edition.

THE next volume to be issued in the "Economic Classics," edited by Professor Ashley of Harvard, will be a careful reprint, retaining much of the external appearance of the original, of *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade* by Thomas Mun, 1664. It was this book which for the first time gave a clear statement in English of the theory of the Balance of Trade and the principles of the Mercantile system; and it undoubtedly exercised much influence upon the policy of England and her American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth cen-

turies. It has, however, been practically inaccessible to most students, and they have been obliged to be content with Adam Smith's account of it. Adam Smith, it may be remembered, spoke of its very title as embodying "a fundamental maxim in the political economy, not of England only, but of all other commercial countries."

Elements of Palæontology, by Professor Karl A. von Zittel, has been translated and edited by Charles R. Eastman, Ph.D. (Munich University), and will be published by Macmillan & Co. This recent work of the most distinguished palæontologist of modern times marks a great advance in the presentation of the facts and principles of palæontology, adequately adapted to the needs of both general students and specialists. While the plan of the new work does not differ essentially from that of the author's well-known *Handbuch der Palæontologie*, the subject-matter has been thoroughly revised and is more succinctly stated; while, at the same time, the classification has been altered in numerous particulars according to the most recent investigations and discoveries. The richness of illustration, together with the excellent judgment displayed in selecting representative materials for the purpose, constitute an important feature; there being about 2000 figures, a great proportion of which are original, in the entire work of 800 odd pages. The value of the English edition is enhanced by the fact that the proof has passed through the hands of several eminent specialists, besides receiving corrections, and additions from the author. The first volume, comprising the Invertebrates, will be ready in the fall.

MACMILLAN & CO. have in press a little book which is regarded by several prominent critics as a most striking and original piece of work. *An Experiment in Altruism*, as it is called, is, very literally speaking, a story of to-day. The heart of this little book is a drama of love and life, but all about it press the bewildering new fashions of philanthropy and social theory. The Altruist and the Anarchist, the Political Economist and the Settlement Worker, the Woman Doctor and the "Young Reformer," are so modern in their verisimilitude that they seem to carry on the same discussion we ourselves left unfinished half an hour ago. The author is no sentimentalist, and yet no scoffer. There is irony in plenty, but

neither prejudice nor flippancy. The reader will find in these few pages a unique study of contemporary attitude toward "the People;" and yet, when the covers are closed, the theorists with their theories fade into grayness of shadow before the human realities of bliss and anguish that make up Janet's quarrel with life and with God.

AT the interesting meeting of the various learned societies, held at Philadelphia during the Christmas holidays, it was decided to take steps looking to the establishment of an American school for Classical Studies at Rome, on the general plan of the very successful one at Athens. The committee then appointed have just issued a circular detailing the plans suggested for such a school, and asking for subscriptions for its establishment. It is intended to establish its headquarters in an old palace standing in attractive grounds with noble trees overlooking the city of Rome, and commanding an extensive view of the Campagna. The school would be affiliated in some ways with the American School of Architecture, opened in Rome last November, and its work would include not only the study of art and archæology (Italic, Etruscan, and Roman), but also Latin palæography and epigraphy, the Latin language and literature, and the Italic dialects (Oscan, Umbrian, and their variants). A circular giving more complete details will be sent to any one upon application to Professor A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Princeton, N. J.

THE Life and Letters of the Late Prof. E. A. Freeman, edited by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, will be published by Macmillan & Co. about Easter, in two crown-octavo volumes, with portraits and a copy of an original sketch of Mr. Freeman seated at his study-table. The work will contain an account of his early life (of which hitherto little has been generally known) at school and college, and in the country homes in Gloucestershire and Wales where the first twelve years of his married life were spent, before he settled at Somerleaze. A great deal of evidence has been brought together by the editor from Mr. Freeman's diary and published writings, as well as from his correspondence, illustrative of his opinions and tastes, his methods of study and habits of work. Many of the letters selected for publication are addressed to eminent scholars or statesmen in England, America, and

on the Continent, and deal with various historical or political questions of great interest. Other letters written to intimate friends, and carried on after the manner of a journal from day to day, record the incidents of his domestic life or of his foreign tours, and abound in humorous and racy remarks upon a great variety of subjects. Altogether a vivid picture may be anticipated of one who was distinguished not only by great learning, but also by singular force and originality of character.

THE Columbia University Press announces for publication early in April an important book, entitled *Municipal Home Rule*, by Professor Frank J. Goodnow, who holds the chair of Administrative Law in Columbia College. At a time when the attention of the entire country is being attracted to the problems of municipal government, it is believed that Professor Goodnow's book will be especially welcome. It presents an entirely new discussion of the subject. By a consideration of the entire law of municipal corporations, the author endeavors to ascertain how far a municipal corporation is regarded as a private corporation, and how far it is treated as such, quite apart from its governmental capacity. This inquiry involves an investigation of how far a municipal corporation is protected by constitutional provisions as to the rights of individuals, etc. The author then passes to a discussion of the attitude of the Legislatures on this subject, and concludes that they do not go to any great length in regarding a municipal corporation as a private corporation. He then inquires whether the adoption of constitutional amendments, containing specific provisions on this subject, have been successful in securing home rule for cities. The result of his inquiry is that they have not been practically successful. The book concludes with a comparison of English, French, and German law, with a view to ascertaining how municipal home rule is established in those countries and protected from encroachment on the part of the Legislature.

AT a special meeting of the Yale Corporation the University Chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, made vacant by the death of Prof. Whitney in July last, was filled by the appointment of Prof. E. W. Hopkins, a graduate of Columbia in 1878 and Leipzig in 1881, now Professor of Greek, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology in Bryn Mawr College. He is ex-

pected to begin his work in September. Prof. Edward G. Bourne, a Yale graduate of 1883, now Professor of History in Western Reserve College, was elected to a new Professorship of History in the academical department, with a view to the enlargement and extension of the work heretofore done by Prof. Wheeler. Dr. Bourne will assume his new duties in September. Frederick Wells Williams, who is now assistant in Prof. Wheeler's department, was appointed Instructor in Oriental History for the next college year. Charlton M. Lewis of New York, a graduate of 1886, was appointed instructor in English in the college. Charles Sears Baldwin, a Columbia graduate of 1888, now Instructor in Rhetoric in that college, was appointed Instructor in Rhetoric in the academical department. Irving Fisher, now Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the college, was transferred to the department of Political Science, in which he has already won distinction.

THE "Iris Library," published by J. M. Dent & Co. in England and by Macmillan & Co. in America, which inaugurated its existence so successfully with Mr. Walter Raymond's delightful *Tryphena in Love*, announces a long list of interesting stories. Those next to be issued are *A Lost Endeavour* by Guy Boothby, author of *On the Wallaby* and *A Bid for Fortune*; and *Maureen's Faring*, by Miss Jane Barlow, well-known by her charming *Irish Idylls*. They will be followed by a volume of stories by a new writer, who will do for the peasants of Yorkshire what Miss Barlow has done for those of Ireland. Mrs. Edgar Lucas has undertaken for it an authorized translation of two Danish novels by Herr Henrik Pontoppidan, whose work will be new to English readers, and Miss Nelly Erichsen is illustrating each volume with about 30 drawings made by her during a special visit to Denmark. Miss Ella MacMahon, whose recent novel, *A New Note*, is now in its fourth edition, contributes a story entitled *A Modern Man*. Mrs. F. A. Steel, the author of *Tales from the Punjab*, etc., etc., is writing a volume of Indian stories for the series, the material for which she is now collecting in the East. Mrs. Ellen Waugh has translated, by arrangement with the author, some *Bosnian Stories*, by Milena Mrazovic, the German edition of whose tales was very favorably received when it appeared some short time since. Under the title of *Christian and Leah* will appear a volume of Bohe-

mian Ghetto stories, translated from the German of Leopold Kompert by Alfred S. Arnold. A volume of Indian folklore and other stories will be contributed by Mr. R. W. Frazer; and other volumes will be announced in due course.

Prof. McCurdy's *History, Prophecy, and the Monuments*, the first volume of which has gone recently into a second edition, is to be completed by the publication of two additional volumes, instead of one as originally intended. Vol. II., which will be ready about the end of the present year, and Vol. III. early in 1897, will continue the history of the Semitic peoples so far as they have to do with the fortunes of the Israelites. Special attention will be paid to the internal development of the nation, political, social, and religious, and also to the literature of the Old Testament as representative of the forces and elements that moulded its history and entered into its inner life and thought. The story will be continued from the fall of Samaria and the resettlement of Palestine in the Persian Era. Vol. I. has been unanimously recognized by leading critical journals of Great Britain and America as an indispensable authority on general Semitic history as well as on the beginning of the history of Israel. The completing volumes may be expected to be of equal value for the more important later stages in the training of the Hebrew people and the part it has played in the moral and religious education of the race.

MACMILLAN & Co. announce for publication *Essays in Taxation*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia College. During the past five years Prof. Seligman has published in various periodicals a number of essays on taxation, which have attracted considerable attention. The call for separate copies has become so large that it has been deemed wise to put these essays in more permanent form. The forthcoming volume, however, is far more than a mere reprint of these former articles. Not only has each essay been rewritten and brought down to date, but a number of additional essays, never before published, is now added. The character of the work, while not by any means ignoring the question of principle, will be essentially practical. And while the book is written largely for the student of American tax problems, it will also pay especial attention to some of the questions now agitating English

political life. The value of the book can be seen from this partial list of contents: 1. The Development of Taxation; 2. The General Property Tax; 3. The Single Tax; 4. The Inheritance Tax; 5. Double Taxation; 6. The Taxation of Corporations; 7. The Income Tax; 8. The "Batterment" Tax; 9. Recent Reforms in Taxation; 10. Recent Reports on Taxation. The volume will contain between 400 and 500 pages.

MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately, in their "Columbia University Biological Series," *Fishes, Living and Fossil*, an introductory study, by Bashford Dean, Ph.D. Columbia, Instructor in Biology, Columbia College. This work has been prepared to meet the needs of the general student for a concise knowledge of the fishes. It contains a review of the four larger groups of the strictly fishlike forms, Sharks, Chimæroids, Teleostomes, and the Dipnoans, and adds to this a chapter on Lampreys. It presents in figures the prominent members, living and fossil, of each group; illustrates characteristic structures; adds notes upon the important phases of development, and formulates the views of investigators as to relationships and descent. The recent contributions to the knowledge of extinct fishes are taken into special account in the treatment of the entire subject, and restorations have been attempted, as of *Dinichthys*, *Ctenodus*, and *Cladodelache*. The writer has also indicated diagrammatically, as far as generally accepted, the genetic relationships of fossil and living forms. The aim of the book has been mainly to furnish the student with a well-marked ground-plan of Ichthyology, to enable him to better understand special works, such as those of Smith, Woodward and Günther. The work is illustrated by over 300 figures, mainly from the writer's original pen-drawings.

IN 1889 the first edition of the *Horticulturist's Rule-Book* was published, and in 1892 a second edition was called for; but the progress of discovery in methods of combating fungous and insect enemies has been so rapid that a third edition is already rendered necessary, and will be published at once by Macmillan & Co. It is a compendium of useful information for florists, fruit-growers, truck-gardeners, general farmers, and others, and contains a greater variety and extent of information than any book of its class. Chapter I. is a complete account

of all useful insecticides, and Chapter II. contains brief descriptions of all common insects that attack fruits, flowers, trees, etc., with methods of overcoming them. Chapter III. is an index of all substances used for combating fungous diseases, and Chapter IV. discusses these diseases individually. Other chapters are as follows: Injuries from mice, rabbits, squirrels, birds, etc.; weeds; cements, mortars, paints, etc.; seed-tables, giving quantity to sow to the acre, tables of longevity, time required to germinate, and the like; planting-tables, with instructions as to distance of planting trees and fruits, number of plants to the acre; dates for sowing, etc.; maturities and average yields of horticultural crops; methods of keeping and stor-

ing fruits and vegetables; standard and legal sizes and measures, weights, temperatures, and so on; recipes for all uses in greenhouses and gardens; greenhouse work, with temperatures required for various plants; plants for window-gardens; rules of nomenclature and exhibition; postal regulations; weather signs and frost; horticultural literature, giving lists of books and periodicals; directions for collecting and preserving plants; analyses of fertilizers; names and histories of garden plants; glossary. The present edition is thoroughly revised and rewritten, and chapters have been added upon greenhouse work and appliances, and upon horticultural literature.

Reviews.

Meteorology—Weather and Methods of Forecasting. Descriptions of Meteorological Instruments and River Flood Predictions in the United States. By Thomas Russell, United States Assistant Engineer. With Maps.

This is a singularly timely and interesting book. It is well known that of recent years government weather services have been founded in most civilized countries, and in many cities weather maps are published daily, showing the weather over vast areas as reported by telegraph. It is equally well known that the hopes once entertained that a precise knowledge of coming weather could be gained from such a map have been by no means fully realized. Cases, in fact, are comparatively rare where such a map proves of use in predicting the weather. There are not more than six to twelve occasions in the course of a year for any part of the United States when successful predictions can be made, and, for some places, successful predictions are never possible.

The main object of this book is to explain the use of the weather map in the cases where it can be turned to account for the purpose of making predictions. Successful continuous predictions for every day are, as we have said, impossible. The kinds of weather that can be foretold are the great changes, and these, after all, are the ones that it most concerns us to foreknow. Mr. Russell asserts that such a fall of temperature as a drop of 40° can be predicted to a certainty in most parts

of the country east of the Mississippi River. Then again, the northeast rain-storms along the Atlantic coast can be successfully foretold in most cases. What, too, is of extreme importance, floods along the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers can be foreseen from one to three weeks in advance of their occurrence, and the height the water will reach can be designated within a foot or two.

It is obvious that persons interested in the weather, and in a position to examine the weather maps from day, will do well to learn the methods of making predictions, so as to be able to draw conclusions in regard to the coming weather, and to determine to what extent such conclusions are trustworthy. It is the aim of this book to be of use to such persons and to show precisely in what cases useful forecasts of weather are possible. The method is based mainly on statistics of the observed conditions of the air as to pressure, temperature, and humidity of particular types, and of the weather following twenty-four hours or more after the occurrence of the type. A short account of floods is also given in this book, and of the methods of predicting river heights for some points along the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. The various forms of meteorological instruments are likewise described with reference to the principles involved in their construction, and a general view is offered of all the knowledge relating to the air, and constituting what is commonly described as the science of meteorology.

It should be distinctly understood that long-time predictions, that is, predictions for several days, weeks, months, or a year ahead, are impossible. Some of the most important features of the weather, such as droughts, heated terms, and wet periods, cannot be foreseen. It appears that the only approach to success made in this direction has been in connection with the rainfall in India. Something like accuracy has been attained in long-time predictions of the amount of rain for several months ahead in the Middle Ganges valley of northern India. The observed depth of snowfall in the Himalayas permits the forming of some idea of the quantity of rainfall to be expected during the succeeding rainy season in the Ganges valley. Mr. Russell tells us that the dry periods and heated terms that occur at times in the United States are associated with the passage of low-pressure areas, moving from west to east across the northern part of the country, and inducing southerly winds over a wide stretch of country to the south of them, without any accompanying rain. There is no known cause why the low-pressure areas occur at such times only over the northern part of the country. All attempts to show a reasonable occurrence of this phenomena, or to prove that a deficiency or excess of rainfall or temperature in one season is made up in the next following season, or some other season, have proved futile. The heated terms always occur in connection with droughts. When the rainfall for two months in succession is only one half the average amount the result is a drought; the intensity of the drought, of course, is the greater the less the rainfall and the longer the dry period continues. The excessive heats of August, 1876, from Maine to Virginia, and westward to Ohio, were coincident with the rainfall of only one fourth to one half the normal amount for August over the region. In connection with the unparalleled heated term of July to September, 1881, which affected the whole country east of the Mississippi, there occurred the most extensive, prolonged, and disastrous drought ever known in the United States. In the matter of predicting the beginning, continuance, and cessation of droughts and heated terms nothing as yet can be done. It is pronounced, however, not entirely hopeless that it may be possible in the future to foretell these occurrences.

Can a frost be foreseen? That is a question of the utmost importance to fruit and vegetable growers. According to Mr. Russell, a frost can be predicted under certain circumstances. At periods of the year when a frost harmful to growing crops

may be naturally anticipated, should the temperature in the evening be about 50 degrees, a rough estimate of how low the temperature will fall during the night can be made by comparing the readings of a wet and dry bulb thermometer. The difference between the two readings multiplied by 2.5 and subtracted from the dry-bulb reading will give approximately the drop in temperature that may be expected. This condition of the air, however, occurs only when the sky is clear and the air-pressure prevailing is 30.1 inches or more. When the raising of temperature only a few degrees is needed to prevent a frost, protection may be afforded by preventing radiation through covering tender plants with a light cloth or layers of straw, or even through producing a cloud of smoke.—*The New York Sun*.

Trusts, or Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States. By Ernst von Halle.

Dr. Ernst von Halle has rendered us an important service by putting into print in concise, intelligible form all that an industrious collector of facts can find out concerning "Trusts or Industrial Combinations in the United States." Dr. von Halle was sent to this country as a member of the German commission to the World's Fair. Afterwards he remained here, at the instance of the Verein für Social-Politik, to make an inquiry into industrial combinations in the United States, to form a part of a general survey of such combinations in all parts of the civilized world. He has collected his facts in a volume of 350 pages, about one half of which consists of appendices. The arrangement of the facts is excellent in every way. There is very little bias in the treatment of the subject, and as to conclusions he considers it too early yet to form any decisive ones. We must wait and see. He thinks, however, that our anti-Trust legislation ought to be repealed as being useless or worse. That of Congress he thinks will be overturned by the Supreme Court as soon as it comes before that body in the course of litigation already pending.—*The Nation*.

Sometimes an observant stranger may be enabled to take a very close view of the affairs of a country in which he has no personal interest. It is evident that Ernst von Halle has made an intelligent study of the great questions relating to industrial combinations and coalitions with which he deals in the book just published. He has spent considerable time in this country, and has prepared, for publication in Germany, a report on American in-

dustrial combinations which was the result of eight months' investigation. The present book is not a mere translation of this essay. Much has been omitted and new matter added, in order to give a more comprehensive survey of the problems discussed; besides, more than half the book is taken up with an elaborate appendix, giving the laws bearing upon the subject, abstracts of court decisions, trust agreements, reports of accountants, etc. The author seeks to give a fair view of the trusts of the time, their methods and influence, etc. Some of his comments are very much to the point. Discussing the trusts and the exchanges, he says:

"It is a thorn in the side of some great financiers that the trusts are enabled, by their centralized powers, to obtain more favorable terms of credit, and that thus their opportunity for individual gain is lessened. They do not like transactions involving great risks, and they see that the risk is greatly increased in dealing with trusts. They think the whole Stock Exchange, that business itself, is threatened. They admonish the public to take warning by the disasters in the administration of the cotton, oil, and cordage combines, where it is clearly shown what may happen in other cases. How terrible have been the panics resulting from the collapse of the Cordage Trust, from the failure of the large railway systems! It was just the uncertainty of the original trust and its secret methods which aroused the opposition of almost all parties. The spirit of uncertainty originating from it was, in consequence of the well-known nervousness of the exchanges, disseminated throughout the whole business world."

This is the way in which the author pays his respects to the professional reorganizers of the time. He says:

"One of the most striking features of the American stock markets in connection with this problem are the reorganization committees. It is generally known what is their purpose. Besides those who are largely interested in the bankrupt undertaking, either for themselves or as representatives, there are many who only try, in one way or the other, to make money out of the job. The numberless reorganization committees within the last few years, and the way in which they have settled affairs, have not always been samples of sound business policy. Under the present conditions all depends upon the quality and the standing of the men of whom they are composed, what interests are represented in them, and what intentions work beneath the surface. The Exchange and the public seem rather

tired of this system. It has sometimes proved satisfactory; very often, not. It is alleged that companies have occasionally been wrecked in order to give a chance to the spoliation of 'reorganizers.'"

In conclusion Professor von Halle says: "Whatever experiences the next few years may bring, the entire character of the movement which this investigation has tried to follow makes it evident that the American people will by and by realize the meaning of the facts, proceed in the same direction, and adapt its actions to given conditions. Wise economic policy does not take a second step before the first. As long as one does not feel sure of a complete victory of the large undertakings, one must avoid making more concessions than are really called for by the situation. A progress is manifest, but but also increased dangers; an increase of the large undertakings and the augmentation of the masses dependent on large capital; the growth of the Colossus and an increase of that tendency towards self-destruction which is innate in all things. It is satisfactory to witness the genuine impulse in the American people to rush on towards further self-development and to secure progress by an evolutionary transition into new forms of society upon the basis of present conditions which cannot at once be radically changed. Ready as it is to wait, the people may be able meantime to equip itself with the administrative machinery of a reformed civil service, for this will probably have to play a very important part in the time to come. Without it, great reforms can hardly be made effective. It is my belief that the future belongs neither to the prophets of individualism nor to the ideals of the Social Democrats. Its next phases belong to social reorganization. And the probability is that this will show a corporate character, and will be sustained and controlled by public supervision."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

Tryphena in Love. By Walter Raymond author of "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter." With Illustrations by J. Walter West. (The Iris Library.)

Walter Raymond is one of the newer English authors, not yet as well known as he ought to be on this side of the water. His little tale called *Gentleman Upcott's Daughter* attracted some attention when it first appeared a year or two ago, and the author now follows up his first success with an exquisite idyl of country life. The scene of the tale is a farm-house in Somersetshire, and is mostly laid in a long, antique, oak-panelled room, known as "the chamber where the king hid," for

there, so the legend runs, a king once secluded himself from his enemies and finally made his escape after serving as cook in the kitchen below. In Mr. Raymond's story, the chamber where the king hid is occupied by a young man who has been crippled by an accident in boyhood, and whose only journeys are those in which he is wheeled from one window to another. Tryphena is the good, wholesome, pretty cousin, who waits upon him, her devotion being inspired to some extent by her indirect responsibility for the accident of which he has been the victim, but in the opinion of Aunt Joshua, a quaint specimen of the woman-manager, who rules the household with a rod of iron, Tryphena has no feeling. The author draws a charming picture of life as it centres about the invalid's chamber,—of the changing aspects of nature as seen from the windows, of Tryphena's unflagging devotion, of the books and magazines that gave the bedridden one the entry to a fairy world of fancy, and of the gracious presence of a beautiful woman, who bends from her high estate as the squire's daughter to be his friend. Very gracefully and simply and naturally does the little comedy move on, bringing to John many hours of unwonted pleasure and to Tryphena the pangs of bitter jealousy; but the ending is all that could be hoped for, and with the last page the reader realizes that another king has been hiding in the chamber—the king that men call love. The characters are drawn with that simplicity of art which is so closely akin to nature, and the framework of the story, with its introduction of bits of peasant life, notably in connection with a harvest supper and the Christmas revels, forms an effective and picturesque background for the development of the central motive. Mr. Raymond has an inimitable style, as fresh and unconventional as the scenes that he describes; he has, too, a keen sense of dramatic situation; and his humor and pathos are alike spontaneous. This volume, which forms the first in the newly-projected Iris series, is daintily got up, with illustrations by Walter West.—*The Boston Beacon*.

Essays and Studies. By John Churton Collins.

There are more points than one in Mr. Churton Collins which make him an interesting critic. In the first place, he knows his classics; and though it is not customary nowadays to indorse Dr. Folliott's iteration of "Greek, Greek, Greek," as the *unum necessarium*, if it is necessary anywhere it certainly is in criticism. He knows at least some parts of English literature very well, and is something of a

specialist in Italian, an acquirement not so common as it used to be, and for that very reason specially useful to a critic of English in past days. Also Mr. Collins writes well and carefully, though rather hardly and with something of lack in ease, springiness, unction. But what makes him particularly interesting is his maintenance in full reality of a critical attitude which is now mostly a tradition. It is not exactly that Mr. Collins is more opinionated than other people; other critics would probably not have to go far from their own doors to find his equal, at least, in that respect. But his opinionatedness is of a kind which is not just now fashionable. Nowadays we are most of us rather apt to say, with more or less politeness, according to nature and education, "I give this as my opinion; it is only my opinion, of course, and has no other value; but, privately, I think any one but a fool will take that value as a gilt-edged security." The older fashion was not ostensibly to give the critic's personal warranty, but to assume that his opinion was that of the *orbis terrarum*, that there was no possibility of salvation outside of it, and that anybody who did not choose to accept it ought to be delivered over to the secular arm. Of these two attitudes (which of course the foregoing sentences designedly exaggerate and caricature) the latter, beyond all question, is that to which Mr. Churton Collins is most inclined. Thus, for instance, he speaks of "the wretched cant now so much in vogue about 'art for art's sake.'" Now, of course, you *may* cant about anything. But the doctrine of "art for art's sake" is neither more or less cant, or liable to cant, than any other doctrine or position which admits of argument for and against, which is capable of being overstrained and misapplied, but which, rightly held and intelligently limited, contains, like most doctrines, its portion of truth. But it would not suit Mr. Collins to allow this. Indeed, in his way of criticism, there are very few allowances, provisos, or guards. He is entirely free from that malady of "thinking what the other fellow will say" which we have heard charged against critics of a stamp different from his, even when they had the repute of being tolerably sure of themselves. And, indeed, if you have made up your mind that "the other fellow" is a wretched canter, why bother yourself about him?

Of this method or attitude the essays given in the present volume (with the exception of the very agreeable paper on "Menander" with which it con-

cludes, and which is rather a *compte rendu* than a controversial or dogmatic discourse) give excellent examples, sometimes charged less, sometimes more, with the main peculiarity. The opening paper, that on "Dryden," is one of the best. When it appeared, now a good many years ago, everybody who knew anything about the subject recognized it as an admirable piece of work of its kind. It has indeed both the merits and the defects of Mr. Collins's special model, Macaulay, who, though he has been sometimes more closely imitated in mere tricks of style, has never had so faithful a follower in spirit and in the whole scheme of essay-procedure.—GEORGE SAINTSBURY, in *The Bookman*.

The German Universities. Their Character and Historical Development. By Frederick Paulsen. Authorized Translation by Edward Delavan Perry, with an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler.

Educational traditions are to be respected. We follow them in a certain measure. If 150 years ago we inclined toward English models in the shaping of our universities, within the last half-century we have been more subjected to German influences. We have been in closest rapport with the individuality of Heidelberg and Göttingen, but of late it is the brilliancy of the work done in Berlin which has most attracted us. It is in the main for the practical work done by its specialists that the great German schools have excited our admiration. Hence to-day the strongly marked German influence. Somehow or other French learning does not impose on us. We do not appreciate it as fully as it deserves. Our population is more German in origin than French, and perhaps on that account French brilliancy is less at home.

The marked differences between German and English universities the author explains in this way: "In Oxford and Cambridge there are admirable scholars, yet no one would call the English universities the representatives of the scientific work of the nation." Some of the greatest of Englishmen, as Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Macaulay, of recent date, or Bentham, Grote, or Gibbon, of the past, were men who stood outside of the universities. To-day neither do Americans nor Englishmen attach any marked importance to a man's work because he is a professor in a college or university. It is a patent of the nobility of learning which we do not accept on its face. "In Germany, on the contrary, the presumption is justified that all university teachers are scientific investigators, that all who are, strictly speaking, scholars,

are university professors." "When, in Germany," writes Prof. Paulsen, "we speak of a great scholar, the question soon follows: At what university is he?"

In his introduction Mr. Butler shows what are the distinctions between the functions of the college and the university. Certainly we arrogate to ourselves any number of universities in the United States, and according to the statistics we had, five years ago, not less than 134 universities—on paper, that is, on letter-heads. There were seven in Illinois, but Kansas was ahead by one, and Texas had also eight of them.

Perhaps if the German university is to be taken as a model there exists elsewhere no institution exactly similar to it. If it is exceptional, that is no reason why we Americans, as Mr. Butler says, should imitate it. Very certainly we could not. "The American university may, or rather must, learn the lessons that its German predecessor has to teach, but it should be expected to develop also characteristics peculiar to itself. In order to become great, indeed in order to exist at all, a university must represent the national life and minister to it." A great school of learning must, then, be in touch with the social life of the country in which it exists, and so we neither ought to try to follow the precise German university nor the English one. If the essay were ever made, after much waste of energy a dead failure would be the result. We do have universities, and, singularly, excellent ones in the United States, and they have been made pliant, so as to fit into the wants of the people and students. . . .

Prof. Paulsen, in describing the German universities, dwells on their general character and their development. The German one, when compared with the old English and French ones, was typically indigenous to Germany and the neighboring countries, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. It kept to a middle ground between the French and English forms. It was a State institution, founded and maintained by it, and subject to its control. It cannot be said that Germany at the beginning was a centre of learning. There used to be an ancient proverb which says: "The Italians have the papacy, the Germans the empire, and the French the learning." For many centuries Germany was, however, a passive State—or Prussia was—until the time of Frederick, but nevertheless the universities formed the real focus of national life. The history of the German university in the Middle Ages began when there was a struggle for knowledge. Paris was at first the great seat of the "new theological and philo-

sophical speculation." The Germans in a measure copied the early French models, and there was something in imitation of the Bolognese school. The oldest German university of Prague is of 1348; then follows the Vienna one of 1365. Heidelberg's date is 1385. There were seven universities during this early period, and five of them now exist. . . .

The advantages of the German lecture system were never better presented than by Prof. Paulsen. He has produced an excellent book, sagaciously written in the true, quiet, and philosophical German method—but in many ways, as Mr. Butler intimates, we do not want to copy either Heidelberg, Göttingen, or Berlin, nor, as for that, Oxford or Cambridge.—*The New York Times*.

Japhet in Search of a Father. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by Henry M. Brock. With an Introduction by David Hannay.

Uniform with their new issue of Maria Edgeworth's stories the Macmillans publish this famous adaptation of the machinery of the Spanish picaresca romance to English common life in the beginning of the present century. The period of Marryat's *Japhet* is not definitely stated. It was written in 1836, but the incidents must be imagined to occur before the introduction of the railroad and after the establishment of the two-penny post, which must have been in John Palmer's time, 1782-1800. Mr. Brock's pictures preserve the eccentric fashions of the first twenty years of the century. They are drawn with much spirit, and are generally serviceable as illustrations, though Japhet's remarkable personal beauty, of which he says so much, is not apparent in his various likenesses, and Gen. de Benyon looks too much like a New England whaling Captain. . . .

The reading of *Japhet in Search of a Father*, in this handsome new shape, is as pleasing an occupation for the leisure hour as we have found in many a day. It would be expecting too much to look for a renewal of the delight that the book afforded in one's boyhood. The mature reader is apt to be more critical than usual when he reverts to the old stories that charmed his youth. But "Japhet" bears the test very well. The interest is well sustained, for the movement never flags, at least not until the last third of the book, when Marryat began slowly to point a moral with which to adorn his tale.

That this was essential cannot be denied. Until page 244 (of the present edition), Japhet is a conceited young scoundrel. His success has been prodigious, yet gen-

erosity is his only palpable virtue. He is vain and dishonest. He has interested us, but we have admired him only for his courage and his ready wit. He belongs to the genus of unprincipled adventurers. He talks of his conscience, but his faith in it is a part of his vanity; it seems to the reader an unknown quantity. He is proud because he is not a blackmailer and that he has wit enough to elude the law. When he escapes from the cellar in Ireland, with the knowledge that Fleta is the daughter of Sir William De Clare and heir to his estate, he also knows that his own father's name is De Benyon, and that the means are at hand to prove his origin. The astute reader can account in no other way for the discovery of the De Benyon packet among the papers of the deceased aunt of Mr. Cophagus. Indeed, the sudden announcement of the humble little Smithfield apothecary's relationship to the aristocracy is clearly a strong note of preparation.

But Marryat had surely overstepped himself, or else tardily resolved to give a moral tone to his book. His hero must have great reverses, must suffer poverty and shame, and be brought to repentance. Consequently, when Japhet returns to London, his best friend, Harcourt, who advised him to deny the stories current about his supposititious great fortune, cuts his acquaintance—the amiable Harcourt, who both before and after that occurrence is the most sentimentally honorable of men. Consequently, Japhet gambles away his property and is snubbed by Windermear and Masterton, the latter of whom sneers at him for fancying himself related to the De Benyons, when Masterton himself suggested the relationship.

It was, seemingly, a difficult task for Marryat to get over the difficulties in his way in this intermediate part of his narrative; but having accomplished it, he soon recovered his old swing, and incident follows incident in brave succession, while the dénouement is ingenious and interesting. Japhet's morals are certainly improved under the ministrations of the pretty Quakeress, whose development into the best-dressed woman in London society is pleasantly described.

The style is never good, but the narrative is always full of spirit. It is amusing to note how little attention Marryat paid to details. The work must have been done at hot speed, for *Midshipman Easy*, *The Pirate*, and *The Three Cutlers* were published in the same year as *Japhet*. The careful reader is naturally annoyed when the gentleman for whom the letter addressed to "J. N." was intended turns out to be Mr. Estcourt; when Timothy's account of his experiences with the murder-

ous gypsy is muddled out of all coherency; when Gen. De Benyon is named first William and then Edmund; when Bill Ogle becomes Benjamin Ogle in one short page, and, worst of all, when the immortal weaver of Athens is called in a chapter heading "William Bottom." But those are all trifles that do not greatly mar a sprightly story that never was meant to be taken very seriously.—*The New York Times*.

The Foundations of Belief: being Notes introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

In the best line of poetry which Mr. Lewis Morris ever wrote he described Socrates as making it his great work in life to "doubt our doubts away." That may be said to be a terse description of Mr. Balfour's method of introducing his readers to the study of theology. He shows them first that the most far-reaching form of scepticism, that form of it which represents the origin of all things as laid in the original existence of physical forces *not* pervaded by any essential reason or purpose, is open to difficulties of the very same kind as, though of a very much more obstinate character than, those which beset the theologian who attributes the evils of creation to the initiation of a good purpose, and the pangs of our mortal lot to the travail of a long gestation. To these "Notes," as Mr. Balfour modestly calls them, he brings, moreover, a power of felicitous illustration which gives them more than half their value. It is of no little use, for the purposes of mankind at large, to make thoughts as deep as Bishop Butler's so striking that they are remembered as easily by the form into which they are thrown, as they are by the substance and the drift of them when you come to appreciate these adequately. When Mr. Balfour tells us, as we have formerly quoted him in these columns, that on the system of Naturalism, i.e. of the assumed evolution of all that is spiritual out of mean and purely physical qualities, Nature, "indifferent to our happiness, indifferent to our morals, but sedulous of our survival, commends disinterested virtue to our practice by decking it out in all the splendor which the specifically ethical sentiments alone are capable of supplying" (p. 17), and so lures us on into actions which are not generally for our personal good, but only, like "the blotches on the beetle's back," "protective" of the race, he shows us, as very few of the reasoners on this class of subjects have shown us, how impossible it is for those who have detected the illusion by which we are betrayed into what we imagined to be

holiness, to pursue perseveringly the track on which the system of Nature had launched us. On that system, indeed, reason must be conceived as constantly employed in breaking down the very foundations on which Nature had previously built up the "evolution" of what is most beneficial to the prospects of our race; and philosophy becomes the mere detective process by which we unveil the fraud of our education and expose the misleading promises by which we had been tempted to benefit the body politic at our own expense. As Mr. Balfour shows us, the system of deception by which, on the naturalistic hypothesis, we are entrapped into doing what we have no really sound motive for doing, begins at the very beginning, when we are persuaded, by a system of which fatalism is the master-key, to imagine ourselves free. In a most subtle and lucid note (pp. 22, 23) he remarks that it would be far easier, if there were no obstinate protest against it in the human mind, to show reasons for believing in the absolute uniformity of Nature from the inside of consciousness rather than from observation, since we seldom find external Nature perfectly uniform,—indeed, generally find her aiming apparently at a uniformity which she does not reach,—while our own motives for acting as we do are simple compared with the complexity of those processes by which the external order of Nature is controlled. So that but for the deep-seated delusion of free-will,—as on the naturalistic system it must be regarded,—we should have found the clue to the great naturalistic dogma of the absolute uniformity of Nature in our own hearts, whereas it has been that deep-seated delusion that we ourselves are free, which has induced us to believe that the universe has its origin in some great volitions of like character to our own,—volitions that have the power to play variations even on natural laws. And indeed, as Mr. Balfour shows us, Naturalism ought, if it had been effective for the purpose of entrapping us into irrational self-denials for the good of the race, to have eliminated the philosophers who expose these little tricks and illusions by which these useful errors have been fostered. The supposed discovery that we are not free, that there is no such thing as virtue and responsibility, that we are the slaves of an iron system of force, is one which we ought never to have been allowed to make, if Naturalism were not to undermine itself. For on the system of Naturalism, philosophy is the great bane of the elaborate network of illusion by which we have been tempted to put the welfare of others before our own. What does Nat-

uralism, then, as developed by reason, teach us? It teaches us, as Mr. Balfour shows in a magnificent passage, what should undo all the delusions by which it had at first persuaded us to enjoy the task of forming great societies and helping each other to dream of noble deeds. . . . Perhaps the most original of the negative portions of Mr. Balfour's book is his demonstration of the entirely subordinate part which human reason (used in the narrow sense of *reasoning*) plays in the development of human life, and that not only on the Naturalistic hypothesis on which human reason is a mere late "sport" as it were of the great forces of Nature, but in truth and fact. . . . The general drift of his reasoning is this,—Naturalism defined as what has usually been called Materialism, namely, the reference of all we are and do and think to purely physical causes, is full of self-contradictions; and if we are content to rest on that, we are content to rest on a network of inconsistent and mutually destructive conceptions. But even if we are not content to rest on that, and pass on to find out for ourselves a basis of thought which takes for granted that human needs (as distinct from mere *desires*) have some corresponding satisfaction in the objective system of the universe, we cannot promise ourselves anything like certitude. "Certitude indeed is found to be the child, not of reason, but of custom; and if we are less perplexed about the creed on which we are hourly called to act, than upon those which do not touch so closely our obvious and immediate needs, it is not because the question suggested by the former are easier to answer, but because as a matter of fact we are much less inclined to ask them." (p. 164). If faith be the principle on which we rely whenever we act on what is not proved, we act as much on faith when we rely on the rising of the sun, for instance, as when we rely on the love of God. Only we are much more accustomed to find the one habit clearly justify itself than the other. The pettier habits are always verifying their own validity. The deeper spiritual habits are, whether really verified or not, much less within the reach of minute verification. That is, we take it, the net result of Mr. Balfour's teaching, which yet all runs in a direction that we may thus express,—"Trust the teaching of your spiritual needs no less than of your pettier physical needs; you may not find the same certitude in the gradual and sometimes doubtful verification of the latter that you do in the verification of the former, but you will gain a growing confidence in the reality of the objective satisfaction provided for these deeper needs

by the whole system of the universe, and a growing unity and harmony in yourself, as the consequence of that trust.' . . . —*The Spectator*.

Honest Money. By Arthur I. Fonda.

Mr. Fonda's plan is for the substitution of United States notes for the circulating medium of every sort. These are to be issued on a basis of value founded on the standard of prices of a number of necessary articles, as coal, wheat, etc. That is to say, the Government agrees to pay on demand the current values of its paper calculated according to its purchasing power. Gold and silver are to be regarded as bullion, and not as a standard of value. This, he holds, will tend to prevent fluctuations, panics, and general commercial disaster. We cannot undertake to state his arguments, since they are put in a condensed and clear way which hardly admits of any briefer setting forth. Nor do we undertake to criticise his scheme, but refer the reader to his pages, only saying that he is not a financial crank or a visionary theorist, but a careful, intelligent, and thoughtful writer, whose positions need to be weighed very deliberately.

We trust that this book will be widely read by those who are competent to deal with the very important topic concerned. His idea is to provide a currency at once stable and sufficiently elastic, and he exposes, we think, various popular fallacies with no little power and acumen. Whether his plan is practicable, is a point on which we do not presume to decide. This we do venture to say, that the progress of modern invention has made very great changes in the value of articles formerly stationary or nearly so, and this seems to us to be somewhat in the way of getting a true value standard on which to found the issue of national paper.—*The Churchman*.

The careful definitions in the first fifty pages of this book constitute a valuable manual of elementary finance. But the chief interest of the reader will centre about the "Outline of a New Monetary System," which may be briefly stated as follows: Proceeding on the principle that "the values of all commodities constitute the only true standard of value," the author recommends that a commission select, say, one hundred commodities whose prices are regularly quoted; ascertain the average price of each, in its principal markets, for several years past; and construct a table showing the amount one dollar would have purchased, on the average, of each of these commodities, multiplying the result in each case by such a figure as would

indicate the relative importance in trade. . . . The "medium of exchange" would be a paper money similar to our present greenbacks, except that it would be "a promise to pay *definite value*, and not a definite quantity of one commodity of uncertain value." These notes would be issued as loans on such approved securities as would be considered the safest for the investments of banks and trust companies, the rate of interest being *variable*, decreasing as prices tended to fall, and increasing as they tended to rise. The author maintains that by this means the volume of money, while perfectly elastic, would be under complete control; that such a plan would not interfere with the banking business, but would simply regulate it, on lines somewhat similar to those of the clearing-house in the late panic; that the notes would always have the same *value*; and that no reserve of commodities would be necessary for redemption purposes. Gold and silver would take rank with other commodities; there would be no discrimination. The author explains clearly the differences between his plan and any "flat money" or unlimited "greenback" proposals. "The values of gold and silver would be the only things affected by the change." The merits and objections are considered, and the plan is left with us without any undue prejudice either way. If the reader does not agree with the author's conclusions, he will surely feel that he has received a new light upon this much-vexed question.—*Public Opinion*.

The Chronicles of Froissart. Translated by John Bouchier, Lord Berners. Edited and reduced into one volume by G. C. Macaulay, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (The Globe Edition.)

Here is a very happy thought, very happily realized. Everybody is presumed to have read Froissart, and, in the sense of reading the whole of Froissart, the presumption is generally erroneous. Nobody has time to read the whole of Froissart. If anybody had, the time would be mispent, for it must be confessed that his *Chronicles* contain very much that is of little importance and of less interest. Yet if any one would acquire a true historical spirit, he must read something more than the compendious volumes which are called histories; he must read the writings of contemporaneous authors and learn to form from them his own conclusions. Unless he does something of that kind, he will never be able to make due allowance for the unconscious bias and involuntary half-sightedness of historians, which so

often justify the saying of a famous statesman, "I never read history, because I know it to be false." There is another good reason for reading Froissart—namely, that the English translation of the old Frenchman is a recognized English classic. John Bouchier, Lord Berners (or Barnes, as it was often written), was born in 1467 or 1469, of a distinguished ancestry. He enjoyed high favor at the court of Henry VII., and he was present with bluff King Harry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He made many translations of notable foreign works into English, but it is probable that he was better satisfied with his version of Froissart than with any of his other works. He had the great advantage of living near to the time of the chronicler; but he labored under two decided disadvantages, in the bad condition of the original text of Froissart, and the unsettled state of the English language at that time. His translation was loose, sometimes careless, even inaccurate; but for all that, it is, generally speaking, a true and trusty version of the original, and as a specimen of the English of the reign of Henry VIII., nothing could be better.

The editor of the present Globe Edition has used excellent judgment in the omission of many chapters from the too-voluminous chronicles of Froissart; but in every case he has given a brief summary of the contents of the omitted chapter, so that the history is carried continuously on, and the whole substance of it is contained in a single volume of less than five hundred pages. He has modernized the spelling of Lord Berners; and, of course, he has corrected misprints and errors of punctuation; and he has done good service by bringing proper names into an intelligible and consistent form. Beyond these emendations, however, the text has been left in its original form; "the style, with all its strange irregularity and carelessness, remains unchanged, the mistakes of translators are reproduced, to be corrected only in the notes, if they are sufficiently important, and the division into chapters and headings of chapters is retained." An excellent but brief introduction, a full table of contents, and a sufficient glossary of obsolete words supply all that the reader can want for the enjoyment of the *Chronicles*. Very high praise is due to the editor for a piece of first-rate and most judicious work.—*The Church Standard*.

The Tale of Chloë—The House on the Beach—The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper. By George Meredith.

It is so long since Mr. Meredith's "lost stories," as they have been called, origi-

nally appeared in the pages of a now extinct review that in their present form they come with something of the freshness of new work. Some persons, it is true, are possessors of copies of the review containing the stories, and some others are the owners of cheap "pirated" copies, and, in the unusual circumstance, their patronage of the "pirate" is far from being inexcusable; but the body of Meredithians has grown so considerably within recent years that a number of readers have keenly felt the want of tales of which they have heard so much. At length they are in our hands in a fitting form, and should meet with a cordial reception from Mr. Meredith's admirers, for not seldom they show the brilliant writer quite at his best. The last of the stories in this volume, which, in our view, stands first in point of merit, is a delicious piece of comedy—such a piece of comedy as could have been written by no other than the author of the *Egoist*. General Ople is not, it is true, altogether as is Sir Willoughby Patterne, but he is nevertheless an admirably sketched example of the egoist; we never lose, however, our affection for him, and this alone would differentiate him from Sir Willoughby, for whom surely no reader ever felt any great sympathy. *The Tale of Chloe* is scarcely less remarkable, but where the former gives us a perfect example of fine comedy, the latter is deeply tragic, although it is not wanting in those strokes of the comic muse which are not far to seek in all Mr. Meredith's fiction. *The House on the Beach*, with much in it that is characteristic of the author, does not impress us so favorably as do its companions. . . .

A large number of the admirers of Mr. Meredith's genius will welcome the opportunity afforded by the issue of this volume of filling a long-vacant place on the shelf which holds *The Egoist*, *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, and close upon a dozen other remarkable novels by the same author.—*The Publishers' Circular*.

A House of Gentlefolk. A Novel. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett.

"Where Love is, there is God," a celebrated saying of Tolstol's cannot strictly be affirmed as the motto of this story, the second volume in the new English translation of Turgenev's novels. There is love, indeed, plenty of it, wild, passionate, and pure, but it leads not to God or to heaven, but rather to that new place of torment invented by the revisers, Sheol. In "Rudin" a graphic portrait was painted by Turgenev (as Miss Garnett prints his name) of the windy, over-cultured, theo-

retical, muddle-headed Russian, the speculative lobe of whose brain had been swollen by contact with anarchic fires like the liver of a goose in preparation for its conversion into *pâté de foie gras*. Rudin was the typical Russian ranter, full of eloquence, full of reading and travel and beautiful rhetoric as any Gorgias of Plato or any *bel-esprit* of ancient Athens or Versailles; his talk is delightful and is as musical as all the winds let loose from the Temple of Æolus; but it is mere talk, mere *aura*, which so easily converts itself into *oration*. Rudin is a personified interrogation-point, an incarnated? standing at the cross-roads and fixing every traveller with fierce inquiry. There is no Love in the man: that god is not in his pantheon. His numerous opportunities are thrown away, and yet he is far from exemplifying Voltaire's maxim that the finest dramas are those in which there is no love.

But in *A House of Gentlefolk*, Love is all in all, mistaken, suffering, yet of the sort that knows no oblivion. Several admirable characters counterfoil each other in the book, and are wrought out with a distinctness far superior to that revealed in "Rudin," who is the only character one clearly remembers in the prior volume. Lavretsky is as typical a Slav as Rudin, but he is as distinct from him as a slow, halting, sluggish yet burning Hephæstus is from a winged Mercury, just descended from a temple-top with a message from on high. Intensely interesting is the unfolding of this poor, wretched, neglected, ill-educated boy of half-peasant blood into a strong, impassioned, noble, and philanthropic man, who does the deeds of Faust in the second part of Goethe's great tragedy without having touched the innumerable chords of sin in its first part. Lisa is his female counterpart, a lovely example of the passive, silent yet high-strung Russian gentlewoman, brought up in a country town to love, to study, and to pray, just as Varvára, her and his evil genius, is a capitally delineated type of the "fast," gallitized Russian adventuress, whose moral nature is a perfect Sahara, where nothing but thirst and voluptuousness burn and glitter, ultimately drying up all springs of refreshment and love in her husband, Lavretsky. Panshin and Marfa vary this trio with their highly individualized character-play and bring before us a "house of dragons" where all the fountains of human activity—passion, jealousy, intrigue, music, art—play like the *Grandes Eaux* at Versailles and toss up rainbows or lurid lights on their dancing sprays. Miss Garnett's translation is excellent.—*The Critic*.

Economic Classics. Edited by W. J. Ashley. Select chapters and passages from the "Wealth of Nations" of Adam Smith, 1776. The first six chapters of the "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" of David Ricardo, 1816.

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The Honour of Savelli. By S. Levett Yeats. (Town and Country Library.)

The field of historical fiction is a wide one, and there is room in it for many

brilliant novelists, yet as a matter of fact it is in the present day but sparsely occupied. Since the days of Scott and Bulwer Lytton the general public has not manifested any great avidity for the historical romance, and several graphic pens enamoured of this sphere have followed the leadership of Mr. Henty, and devoted their talent to the delectation of schoolboys. But with Mr. Stanley Weyman's advent the slumbering enthusiasm for the romance of history that lay somewhere latent in the British character leaped into sudden and vigorous life. For some time this magician who conjures out of the buried past a thrilling and palpitating present has had a monopoly of honor. Now, however, a new writer named S. Levett Yeats has entered the lists with an Italian story of the period of the Borgias, written before the author had read *A Gentleman of France*. And indeed, if proof were needed, in addition to the author's disclaimer of plagiarism from that notable novel, the book under review bears strong indirect testimony to the truth of Mr. Levett Yeats's statement. The fact that it contains an incident exactly similar in essential points to that in which Gaston de Marsac so greatly distinguished himself goes far to show that Mr. Weyman's book was unknown to Mr. Yeats. For no copyist in his senses would be so rash as to court detection by appropriating the main incident of a popular romance.

Mr. Yeats has, moreover, a still stronger support to his claim to originality. The multiplicity of other incidents in which his story abounds, the freedom and dash of his recital, and the general ability shown in the handling of his characters and in the quality of his style are his strongest credentials. The man who wrote the rattling good story of *The Honour of Savelli* did not need to copy.—*The Literary World* (London).

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